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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1876. NO. 46.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern War.

DEFEAT OF THE SERVIANS AT DJUNIS—MOVEMENT TO REVICTUAL NISCH.

BELGRADE, October 30.—A battle was fought yesterday in which the Turks drove the Servians from Djunis, after a crushing defeat. Tchernayeff's army is cut in two and completely demoralized. Horvatorvich's command has retired on Kruchevviz. A great panic prevails at Belgrade.

RAGUSA, October 30.—Moukhtar Pasha has sent a force of Turkish troops by way of the Duga pass to endeavor to revictual Nisch.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE AT DJUNIS.

BELGRADE, October 30.—Particulars of the battle between the Turks and Servians yesterday, state that the Turks attacked the heights of Djunis. The Servian artillery, irritated at General Tchernayeff's depreciatory manner, refused to fight and abandoned their positions, despite the efforts of the Russian officers. A body of Russian volunteers defended the heights desperately, half of their number being killed. The Turks carried their positions, thus cutting the Servian army in two. After the fall of Djunis General Tchernayeff, with his staff and part of the army, retreated to Ragan, but have since returned to the neighborhood of Delegrade. General Horvatovich's corps fought some time, but were finally completely beaten and driven back upon Kruchevvatz and Delegrade. Its positions are now unmolested. Last night patrols went through the streets of Belgrade summoning the sojourning Russian officers to proceed to the Minister of War, whence they were dispatched to the front. Prince Milan left for the army to-day, escorted by a body of Russians. The Prince had a long conference yesterday with M. Kartzoff, the resident Russian Diplomatic Agent.

CONFERENCES OF DIPLOMATISTS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 30.—General Ignateiff, Russian Ambassador, had an interview with the Sultan on Saturday, and with the Grand Vizier yesterday. Subsequently the ambassadors of the six Powers had a conference, at which the Turkish ministers held a council. The prevalent impression regarding the situation is pacific.

SERVIA REQUESTS AN ARMISTICE—TURKISH ASSENT TO THE PROPOSAL OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, October 30.—A dispatch from Belgrade says: "At one this (Monday) morning M. Kartzoff, at the request of Prince Milan, sent a telegram to Livadia, asking that General Ignatieff be instructed to obtain a six weeks' armistice, or, in case he fails, that Russia should intervene on behalf of Servia. A dispatch from Constantinople says: It is said that the Porte has accepted a proposal for a two months armistice, with the promise that if peace is not concluded within that time, the armistice may be susceptible to two successive prolongations of six weeks each. It is further provided that hostilities cease throughout Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that foreign military attaches proceed to the seat of war to settle the lines of demarcation between the opposing forces.

FRUITS OF THE TURKISH VICTORY.

LONDON, October 31.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Belgrad reports that the Turks captured large cannon and a large quantity of muskets and ammunition in their last battle at Djunis. The same paper's special from Belgrade does not single out the artillery as the most prominent in the defection on that occasion, but states that the Servian army, which was reduced to such a condition, that the men refused to fight and openly declared it would fight no longer, and abandoned its position *en masse*. General Tchernayeff telegraphed to Prince Milan, imploring him to come and prevent the army from crumbling entirely to pieces. The Prince conferred with M. Kartzoff five times during the night. It is impossible to reach Alexinatz at Cuparjina. At Deligrad, Rajanj and Paratchin and all along the road, the wildest confusion prevails. The wounded, the wagons, the staff and deserters are mixed up in an inextricable mass. The Russian consuls have appeared before Rajanj.

REPORTED MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN RUSSIA.

The Paris *Estafette* has a report that military law has been proclaimed in the Russian districts of Kien, Odessa, Kharkow and Caucasus, where lodging for 50,000 troops is being prepared.

PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent reports, that according to an official telegram the terms of the armistice are being finally agreed upon and their publication is hourly expected.

The *Post* gives prominence to the following article in an official form: "We still entertain hopes, grounded upon much assurance, that the question of an armistice is settled, and a conference of the Powers will be held shortly. We are not without authority in saying that the Czar has not only practically agreed to the Turkish proposals for an armistice, but has also waived objection to Turkish participation in the conference. The Assembly, will therefore, we assume, take place with the admission of Turkey as one of the assembled Powers. The deliberations with respect to reforms will be chiefly conducted by the six Powers. The result will be submitted to Turkey, although the latter forms an integral power of the European system, her representative will only take a seat on occasions when results are to be declared. All the Great Powers, except Austria, have assented to this course, and it is of no small importance that Russia has relieved us of the difficulties which she seemed to interpose."

DESPERATE STATE OF SERVIA'S MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The *Times'* correspondent at Belgrade telegraphs that there is no longer any delusion. Servia is now at the feet of Russia or the mercy of Turkey. Some of the officers are under orders to proceed to Kragojevatz which is the arsenal of Servia. The Turks, however, ought to have passed Kragojevatz before reinforcements could arrive there. If they delay, further resistance by the Russian volunteers is probable. Intelligence, however, has been received from Russian officers that the Turks have received reinforcements to the amount of 20,000 men and some batteries of artillery. The Circassian cavalry were burning villages near Paratchin and Cuprijia. In Belgrade after the first excitement, the public apathy supervened in consequence of the belief that an armistice was near at hand.

THE PEACE REPORTS PREMATURE—FAVORABLE PROSPECTS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the announcement that the armistice has been settled is premature. The Porte was only expected to give a definite reply on Monday. There is, or was anyhow on Sunday, ground to believe that the reply will be fully satisfactory, that is, that the Porte will accept the Russian proposition. Other powers have given adhesion to the conditions for the prolongation of the armistice proposed by Russia. England holds aloof. The Turks are thus left without a supporter of their views, and as the adhesion of the Powers to the Russian views in regard to the prolongation of the armistice shows that prolongation is really meant, a three months' armistice may be expected with tolerable certainty. There is news in circulation that the admission of a Turkish representative to the Congress has been suggested with a view to satisfy England, and the suggestion has been approved at Livadia. The Belgrade official journal publishes an eager appeal to Russia for immediate help.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT—MINISTERISTICS IN SOLE CHARGE OF THE SERVIAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, October 31.—A Belgrade dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* announces that Prince Milan will take command of the army to-day. A special from Belgrade to the *Daily News* reports that, of 1,000 Turkish troops engaged in the last fight at Djunis, 700 were killed. Turkish batteries from Djunis are shelling the Deligrad camp. The Servians are quitting it for a safe position.

Minister Ristics is left in charge of the Government at Belgrade. He is empowered to treat for peace or an armistice if any opportunity arises. It is thought that he will seize the opportunity, make peace and thus free the Government from the influence of Russia.

France.

THAT LIBELOUS LETTER.—DU SOMMERARD DECLARES IT A FABRICATION.

PARIS, October 30.—The Paris *Figaro* today publishes a letter from Du Sommerard, Chief Commissioner of France for the American Centennial Exposition, declaring that the letter printed in that journal on Friday attacking the management of the Exhibition, and containing other base charges, the authorship of which is attributed to him, is an utter fabrication. Du Sommerard puts his disavowal in the most formal and express terms, and adds that if his denial be not sufficient, he is in a position to establish, by documentary evidence, the truth of his statement.

FRENCH FOOLS AND GERMAN MUSIC.

At the grand concert yesterday, at the Cirque D'Hiver, given under the direction of Pasdoloup, an attempt was made to perform Siegfried's Death March from Wagner's Nibelungen. The musicians had no sooner begun than the audience behaved disgracefully, hooting and shouting "*a bas Wagner.*" The march concluded amid deafening and disgusting shouting. Webber's overture to Der Freischutz shared a similar fate, so deep seated is the hate which the French heart bears toward Germany and German music.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

VERSAILLES, October 30.—The session of the Legislative Chambers was opened today. There was no speech by President MacMahon. The Senate adjourned until November 6th and the Chamber of Deputies until the third prox.

Germany.

OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG—THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

BERLIN, October 30.—The German Reichstag, the Imperial Parliament for the whole Empire, was opened to-day. The Emperor's speech was read by Herr Hofmanns, His Majesty being absent on account of indisposition. The Imperial speech mentions the general depression of trade and industry in Germany and throughout the world, and states that the object of the Government's commercial policy will be the protection of German industry from the prejudicial effects of one-sided custom regulations in other countries, and this object will be kept especially in view in impending negotiations for the renewal of commercial treaties. Germany's foreign relations, notwithstanding the difficulties of the present political situation, are fully accordant with the Emperor's pacific policy. His constant endeavor is to preserve friendly relations with all Powers, especially those connected with Germany by ties of neighborhood and history, and as far as peace may be endangered among such, to preserve it by friendly mediation. Whatever the future may have in store, Germany may rest assured that the blood of her sons will be sacrificed or risked only for the protection of her own honor and interests.

England.

RETURN OF THE PANDORA.

LONDON, October 30.—The steamer Pandora, which sailed from Southampton for Smith's Sound, in the Arctic regions, some months ago, for the purpose of bringing to England any dispatches which might have been deposited there by the Arctic expedition just returned, passed Crookhaven, on her way to Portsmouth, at noon to-day. All on board are well.

RUSSIA DISAVOWS OFFENSIVE EXPRESSIONS TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 31.—The *Times* announces that General Schovaloff, at the express desire of the Czar, has declared to Lord Beaconsfield that the Russian Goverment utterly repudiates the recent offensive article in the Petersburg *Golos* (newspaper).

DISASTROUS FIRE.

LIVERPOOL, October 30.—The mills of the Mersey Seed Crushing Company were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is $100,000 and over three hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

Austria.

ADDRESS TO BE MADE TO THE EMPEROR.

VIENNA, October 30.—The Constitutionalist groups of the Austrian Reichsrath intend to send an address to the Emperor about Austria's Eastern policy.

Spain.

SMALL INSURRECTION DISPERSED.

LONDON, October 30.—A telegram from Bilboa, Spain, reports that small bands of insurgents recently appeared in the neighborhood of Ecartociones, but were dispersed.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS TO CUBA.

BARCELONA, October 30.—Admiral Francisco Llano, commanding the port of Barcelona, has been appointed to the command of the squadron which is to co-operate with the troops in Cuba. The frigates Navas de Foloso, Villa de Madrid, Leon and Gravedonia have sailed for Cuba, with four battalions of infantry.

THE SOUTH.

White Liners Arrested—Mexican Molestation of an American Captain.

NEW ORLEANS, October 30.—Deputy United States Marshals Murphy and Thompson arrived this morning on the steamer Governor Allen from Bayou Sara, with fifteen prisoners whom they had arrested in West Feliciana parish, charged with conspiracy and intimidation of negroes in July last. The prisoners, all of whom are white and Democrats, were arraigned before Commissioner Southworth, and held to bail in the sum of $1,500 each to appear before the United States Court at the November term.

Collector Casey received a letter from the mate of the American schooner St. George announcing the seizure and imprisonment at Captain Gardy by the Mexican officials at Coatzacoalcos, Mexico. The mate states that the schooner's papers were correct, and had been approved by the Consul of that land.

SOUTHERNERS DISAVOW SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

At a meeting to-night at St. Patrick's Hall, for the discussion of Mr. Tilden's recent letter on Southern claims, Hon. T. J. Simms, late Confederate State Senator, said that the Southern people did not want the Southern claims paid, and that he believed they would vote against them, if it was left to them.

HUGHES REPUDIATES TILDEN.

Pershing's Right Bower Goes Back on Slippery Sam.

The following telegram was sent on Friday by Hon. F. W. Hughes to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee:

POTTSVILLE, October 27, 1876.

To Hon. William McClelland, Chairman Democratic State Committee, Philadelphia:

I cannot comply with your request to make Tilden speeches; his party constitutes the left wing of Grantism, and Hayes commands the right wing. My time is all engaged in supporting the Jeffersonian doctrine on the money question.

I can see no difference between Tilden and Hayes, except that Tilden is plainly in favor of free trade while Hayes is not.

F. W. HUGHES.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Collision on the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad—Five Killed and Thirteen Injured.

GOLDSBORO, PA., October 30.—The four minutes past nine train from Scranton, consisting of seventeen cars, was run into by the Summit coal train, a mile and a half north of Goldsboro station on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad this evening. One car was burned and two telescoped. Five persons were killed, and about thirteen wounded. A corps of surgeons attended to the wounded. The full particulars of the accident cannot be learned at present.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The Count De Turenne is in Toronto, as the guest of the Lieutenant Governor, the Earl of Dufferin.

General M. M. Bane, formerly Secretary of Utah, has been appointed Receiver of the Land Office in Salt Lake.

Postmaster General Tyner left Washington for Boston yesterday. Thence he will go to Indiana and remain till after the election. Second Assistant Postmaster General Brady left for his home in Indiana yesterday, and will also remain till after the election.

Wm. Lewis, Superintendent of the Rausch Creek Colliery, near Lebanon, Pa., was struck by a train of cars on the slope yesterday, and instantly killed.

Hon. F. E. Spinner, ex United States Treasurer, presided at a Republican meeting at Ilion, New York, Saturday evening, which was addressed by General Judson Kilpatrick.

Henry M. Varies, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri, died at his residence at St. Joseph at three o'clock yesterday morning, after an illness of two years, with curvature of spine.

Secretary Morrill pronounces untrue and without any foundation the published statement that he contemplates quitting the Cabinet to either upon the canvass for the Maine United States Senatorship.

Governor Hayes returned to Columbus from Philadelphia late Saturday night, and will remain there till Saturday next, when he will probably make his usual triweekly visit to his home at Fremont.

Wm. M. Morton has been appointed chief clerk of the Finance Office of the Postoffice Department, and assigned to duty as chief clerk to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, vice Wm. M. Ireland removed, to take effect November 1.

George Lingard, the well-known actor, died in New York, Sunday. He made his debut in his thirty-fifth year, at the New Bowery Theater, when it was opened by Thomas Hamblin, James W. Lingard, in 1859. When the New Bowery Theater was destroyed by fire he appeared at the Theatre Comique, and has since played in most of the principal cities of the United States.

THE FINANCIAL ISSUES.

Public Credit and Economy in Republican Success.

The Great Financiers of New York Declare for Hayes—The Magnificent Financial Record of the Republican Party Indorsed, and its Unparalleled Results Extolled—Tilden Rejected by the Leading Bankers and Merchants of New York.

NEW YORK, October 30.—The following important and effective address appeared to-day:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned merchants, bankers and business men of New York, respectfully submit the following statements for the information of all parties interested therein:

In 1865, Aug. 31, the national debt reached its maximum amount	$2,756,431,591 45
Reduced June 30, 1876, to	2,099,439,344 99
A reduction, during this period of eleven years since the war of	$ 656,992,246 46
The annual interest charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, was	133,067,741 69
For the past year, ending June 30, 1876	100,245,271 23
A reduction in the annual interest charge since 1866 of	$ 32,824,470 46
The annual expenditures of the Government in 1876, as compared with 1866, show a reduction of	292,349,619 60
And in Federal taxation more than	300,000,000 00

Other great results of this financial policy have been that, despite an indebtedness of more than two thousand millions, and while diminishing taxation, the credit of the country has been raised to the unprecedented point, that its four and a half per cent. bonds, issued in redemption of the six per cents, have been selling rapidly, at home and abroad, above par in gold; and the Government has been enabled every year since 1866, not only to keep within its income, but to apply an average annual sum of $56,742,284 20 toward the payment of its indebtedness.

A careful consideration of these results of judicious management of the National Treasury during Republican administration of the Government, induces the undersigned to express their confident belief that a continuation of the same general policy which has so well sustained our commercial honor, and aided so powerfully in the preservation of the Union itself, would be best promoted by the election of General Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

James Lenox,	J. & W. Seligman & Co.,
John Jacob Astor,	Marshall O. Roberts,
Moses Taylor,	C. L. Tiffany,
William E. Dodge,	George S. Coe,
J. D. Vermilye,	A. A. Low,
E. Lenox Kennedy,	Samuel Hoot Ward,
Morton Bliss and Co.,	William H. Macy,
Drexel, Morgan & Co.,	William A. Booth,
John A. Stewart,	Cyrus W. Field,
Charles H. Russell,	B. G. Arnold & Co.,
Benj. B. Sherman,	John W. Ellis,
James Brown,	C. E. Detmold,
John E. Williams,	John C. Hamilton.
E. D. Morgan & Co.,	

There was also published to-day an invitation to Hon. Wm. M. Evarts to address a public meeting on the issues of the campaign. The address was signed by an immense number of the leading financiers and merchants of New York, including the capitalists signing the above address, eighteen presidents of the leading banks of New York, and about two hundred of the great wholesale firms and leading citizens of the city.

The invitation requests an "expression of Mr. Evarts' views upon the bearing of the pending election on the debt, the credit, the national faith, the reform of the public service, and the repose of the country, which we fear are being greatly endangered, while the people are beguiled into a sense of security by unfounded representations and promises.

"It has been said that 'the safety and wisdom of investment in the funded debt of the Government do not depend on Presidential elections, in the opinion of European capitalists and bankers, any more than the soundness of English consols depends on whether the Ministry is Tory or Liberal.'

"We do not believe that European capitalists are as indifferent to the lessons taught by our recent history as these words imply; nor that they ignore the fact that the time has passed when the great parties of the Republic were alike devoted to the supremacy of the Constitution and the legality of the Union.

"Europe cannot have forgotten that our civil war arose from antagonistic views of the characters of the State and National Government in its relation to the States.

"Of that war the world is reminded today by the Southern claims already filed in the Treasury, the seizure and impounding to hundreds of millions of dollars, that threaten seriously to increase the national debt, which, despite its large reduction, weighs heavily on the industry of our land.

"These claims are urged partly on the ground which was taken by prominent Democratic leaders, North and South, including their Presidential candidate, that the National Government had no right to protect the integrity of the nation by the coercion of seceding States.

"It is also to be feared that the election of Mr. Tilden might be regarded as a reversal of the verdict of the war, under which the Southern people would be incited to claim indemnity for their past losses, and immunity in any further acts of secession.

"Such a radical change in the policy of the Government would, in our opinion, not only impair its credit at home and abroad, and postpone indefinitely the resumption of specie payment, but endanger in the future our peace and prosperity.

"Questions of such gravity to the American people deserves the greatest consideration on national grounds by the light of history and the national Constitution."

Mr. Evarts replies, fixing Wednesday evening as the time for his address. He will speak in the large hall of the Cooper Union.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Ohio valley, rising barometer, warm southerly winds, veering to cooler westerly and generally clear weather. For the Lower Lake region, falling and stationary followed by rising barometer, southerly winds, veering to westerly, higher temperature than on Monday and clear, partly cloudy weather. For the Middle States falling barometer, winds veering to southerly and westerly, rising temperature and generally clear weather. The Ohio river and the Mississippi at Cairo will continue slowly rising.

Reports are received of the discovery of large coal mines in Korea.

The heavy exportations of silk from China to Europe continue.

Little Rock news yesterday embraced two accidents by being thrown from horses, one of them fatal, and a suicide.

By arrangements through the British Minister, the new railroad to Shanghai has been bought by the Chinese authorities and placed under their control.

A Japanese commercial agent has received permission from Russia to reside permanently at Vladivostock, Siberia. This is said to be the first instance of granting such a privilege.

Some boys in St. Louis hooted after a horse and buggy Sunday, whereupon a man riding therein jumped out, attacked and shot a young man named Henry Williams, wounding him fatally.

Advices arriving gradually from the interior of Cuba describe the effects of the last hurricane as very disastrous. The sugar crop is destroyed, while the extraordinarily abundant, will be much reduced.

A Halifax dispatch says: A Government steamer just arrived reports that an American steamer, with all hands, were lost on the west end of Sable Island in the gale of the 19th instant. Five bodies were washed ashore.

Ex-Senator Brownlow's paper, the Knoxville *Chronicle*, urges the East Tennessee Union men to vote against Tilden, on the ground that he pledges himself before elected to veto their claims, if made President.

Lillie Sover, aged twenty-four, living in Columbus, Ohio, committed suicide Saturday night by taking laudanum. Mrs. Sover's husband left her sometime ago, and this, added to the loss of a child by death, was no doubt the cause of the suicide.

Saturday evening an altercation took place between a party of men at Locustdale, near Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and subsequently one of the party, named John Boshen, was waylaid and shot dead. Three men, named Laughlin, Lennen and Collegen, have been arrested.

At Fleetwood Park yesterday, the race for the 2:30 purse of $900 was won by Result, Moscow second, Charmer third. Time, 2:31, 2:30, 2:28½, 2:28. Charmer won the first heat. The second race for the 2:22 purse of $1,500 was won by Joker, Tanner Boy second. Time, 2:24½, 2:25½, 2:25.

Eph Holland, a well known sporting man of Cincinnati, was arrested yesterday by the United States Marshal, on a charge of inducing a Judge of election in the fourth ward of that city to accept a fraudulent vote at the late election from Frank Westjohn, another gambler. The latter is also under arrest.

Governor Tilden's Last Advertisement.

[From the Brooklyn Argus, Democratic.]

"That there is a growing uneasiness among the Democratic leaders has been plain enough for the last week; but Mr. Tilden is too wise a man to come out in the newspapers under his own signature, merely to allay that uneasiness, unless the occasion and the subject are critical and important."—*New York Evening Post.*

The above refers to Mr. Tilden's letter in regard to the rejection of Southern war claims. Mr. Tilden wrote the letter because he thought he could make a point, just as in other more important cases he has remained silent, and in still other equivocal cases he has spoken by proxy. In order to put in a seeming repudiation of the advertising puffs, Tilden had telegraphed from Albany that he did not employ Bates & Locke to do the business; but there was no name at all to the disclaimer. When his false income returns were to be explained, he procured the services of a former clerk, now Judge Sinnott, of the Marine Court, to sign the document. As to the circular of 1868, through which Hoffman was falsely counted in Governor of the State by the use of 30,000 fraudulent ballots, Tilden said that some one else signed his name, yet he took no means to punish the forger or to throw out the fraudulent ballots. In regard to the judgment rendered by Judge Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, whereby Tilden and his railroad ring were compelled to return to Julius Wadsworth and others, about $3,000,000 stock of the Galena and Chicago Railroad, out of which they had been swindled; in regard to the issue of illegal currency for eleven years on the Michigan Peninsula; defrauding the Government out of his taxes; smuggling a bill through Congress to relieve him from penalties and Supervisor Assessments levied on his New York property; hiding away from the reformers until two months after Tweed's rascalities were proven; refusal to sustain the Union cause during the war, and introducing peace resolutions at the Chicago Convention, he remains entirely silent.

The question, then, is not as to the soundness of Mr. Tilden's position on Southern war claims, but as to his motives and sincerity. The question of allowing those claims has been under discussion for four months. The Southern States have been secured for Tilden, and now, within two weeks of the election, too late to cause him trouble there, he comes out and says that he will not disobey the Constitution of the country if elected President. This is all there is of Mr. Tilden's much lauded letter on Southern war claims. An amendment to the Constitution forbids their assumption by the nation, and Tilden takes credit for standing upon the Constitution. We never believed, and no large number of Northern men ever believed, that he would be mad enough to promote a payment of those claims. It is his cunning manner he assumes that many persons do so believe, and he takes great credit for playing the role of a demagogue.

Any one familiar with Mr. Tilden's history, knows that if he could win votes by espousing the assumption of those claims, he would be sure to do it. There is no sincerity in the man's character. The country was recently agitated with reference to the consequences of an effort to return to a specie standard of currency. Mr. Tilden took five weeks to prepare his financial programme, and thereon said that "*fixing the day for paying specie is a delusion and a snare.*" In his messages to the Legislature, in his speeches and public letters he has given in the country had been louder in his recommendation for "fixing a day" when we should resume specie payments, than Governor Tilden. On the 5th of October, Governor Tilden affixed his signature to the following bill, prepared by himself, which fixed the day for resumption of specie payments on January 1, 1879:

"CHAPTER 73.

"SECTION 1. All taxes levied and confirmed in this State on and after *January* 1, 1879, shall be collected in gold or in United States legal certificates of national bank notes, which are *redeemable in gold on demand.*

"SEC. 2. *Every contract or obligation* made or implied, and payable within this State, and made or implied *after January* 1, 1879, and payable in dollars, but not in a specified kind of dollars, shall be payable in United States gold coin.

"Approved March 22, 1875.

"SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Governor."

In September, 1870, we find Mr. Tilden Chairman of the State Committee at Rochester, fighting for the admission of Tweed's delegates, of whom he was one, to the convention then held, and for the exclusion of the delegates opposed to Tweed's delegates, of whom he was one, to the convention then held, and for the exclusion of the delegates opposed to Tweed's delegates, of whom he was one, to the convention then held, and for the exclusion of the delegates opposed to Tweed's delegates, of whom he was one, to the convention then held, and for the exclusion of the delegates opposed to Tweed's delegates, of whom he was one, to the convention then held, and for the exclusion of the delegates opposed to Tweed's delegates, of whom he was one, to the convention then held, and for the exclusion of the delegates opposed to Tweed's delegates, of whom he was successful. In April of that year we find him before the State Senate, assuring Senator William M. Tweed, the greatest thief known in the annals of crime, that he, Tilden, never entertained anything but the kindliest feelings toward him," Tweed. On April 20, 1871, Sheriff O'Brien published the proofs of the ring robberies in New York city. On the 4th of September the people had an indignation meeting, at which Tilden dare not appear. On the following day the *World* pronounced the meeting a failure, because "eminent citizens like Samuel J. Tilden stood aloof from it." On the 15th of September, we find Tilden closeted with the ring and advising them—not the law officers—what to do. He said roughly: "Let it blow a little storm will pass over you and beat upon others." The following night the vouchers were destroyed, the resignations took place, and the members of the ring were elected to distant parts of the earth. After those papers were destroyed, and not till then, Tilden turned reformer, and he is now traveling towards the White House, as he thinks, on the record he made in breaking up the New York ring.

Mr. Tilden lays claim to reducing the State debt from $60,000,000. The facts are, that the expenses of the State the current year are $508,000 in excess of what they ever were before, and Tilden has had no more to do with it than Wm. Penn or than had Jefferson Davis. The State owed about $16,000,000, one half of which fell due and was paid in 1875, and all the remainder will be paid after the meeting of the latter next year there will be no debt or interest to pay.

These are but a few illustrations of Mr. Tilden's sincerity and the evidences of what he would do in case he becomes President. He took an oath as Governor to faithfully administer the laws and protect the interests of the people of the State. He knows that the people have been robbed out of millions of dollars in the name of the new capitol building. Instead of enforcing the laws of punishment against the robbers, he made terms with them, by which they have become his ardent supporters. Some of them were Tilden delegates to the St. Louis Convention. It has been proved beyond contradiction that Mr. Tilden signed a corrupt and unconstitutional railroad bill, knowing it to be such, of which, in July, 1875, the New York *World* said was "an eternal disgrace." The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading Democratic paper of Ohio, recently said of Mr. Tilden:

"In New York he [Tilden] is the avowed and sworn enemy of the lawful money of the United States, if it is paper. In Michigan he is the author of lawless money, which is paper. On the banks of the Hudson, Mr. Tilden is the friend of gold is the only fit currency. By the shores of Lake Superior, *he subjects himself to imprisonment for three years in the State prison* if he issues anything but worthless and bastard currency," as it was termed by the court. He was shouting from the housetops in New York that there should be no money but yellow money, gold, and he was unlawfully issuing paper money in the Northwest on his own account, or on account of his corporations."

A man who has repeatedly defied the laws of the country, subjected himself to State prison, disregarded his oath of office and violated the Constitution of the State, would not hesitate very long in regard to the Constitution of the United States if it stood in the way of his ambition or interests. Tilden's letter to the Southern war claims is as clear a case of buncombe and insincerity as anything he ever wrote.

POLITICAL.

Colorado.

OFFICIAL RETURNS—STATE ELECTION.

DENVER, October 30.—The vote of Colorado for members of Congress, members of the Legislature and Judges of the Supreme Court was canvassed yesterday with the following result: Judges of the Supreme Court, Republican majority, 148; for member of the Forty-fourth Congress, J. B. Belford, Republican, majority, 1,038; for the Forty-fifth Congress, J. B. Belford, Republican, majority, 939. The Legislature is divided as follows: Senate—Republicans, 19; Democrats, 7. House of Representatives—Republicans, 32; Democrats, 17. Republican majority on joint ballot, 27. Net Republican majority for State Senators, 1,933; for members of the House of Representatives, 2,200. This Legislature will choose three Presidential electors on November 7, and also canvass the vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State.

Reported Deficiency in the Philadelphia City Treasury.

HARRISBURG, October 30.—In July last, Auditor General Temple ordered a general investigation of accounts of County and City officers in the Commonwealth. Pursuant with this order B. M. Mead and John McMurray two of the clerks of the Auditor General's office having examined the Philadelphia mercantile appraisers list, have made their report to the Auditor General, which alleges that there is a deficiency of some $300,000 in the accounts of the Philadelphia City Treasury.

The British bark Theseus of London, from Malta to San Francisco, was wrecked on September 11th off the Loochoo Islands. The captain, first mate and eight others were lost. The second mate, carpenter, cook and ten others were saved and treated with great kindness by the islanders. They were afterward brought off by the Japanese steamer Kobe, on October 20.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—Forbes Street Extension—Action Thereon Postponed—Routine Business.

A regular meeting of the City Councils was held yesterday afternoon. A synopsis of the proceedings is given below.

SELECT BRANCH.

The Select Council was called to order at twenty-five minutes after two o'clock, Mr. David Aitken in the chair.

Under the call of the wards a large number of petitions, ordinances, etc., was presented and referred to the appropriate committees. Following are the more important: Ordinance prohibiting persons from getting on or off locomotives or cars while in motion; petition for enactment of an ordinance prohibiting the practice of trespassing on railroad trains; ordinance authorizing the assessment of cost of construction of bridge over Boundary street on line of Forbes street; petition for opening the Center avenue from Neville street to Liberty avenue; ordinance locating Reservoir avenue.

The resignation of Mr. Wm. McCombs as a member from the Thirtieth ward was presented and accepted, the gentleman having moved out of the ward, and the Mayor was notified of a proclamation for an election to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Legerman presented a resolution setting forth that N. P. Sawyer, a member from the Eighteenth ward, had been absent for three consecutive meetings, and therefore declaring his seat vacant. The resolution was lost.

Mr. Littell presented a resolution authorizing the Engineer to give the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the location of the bridge over Thirty-third street. Laid over.

Mr. Sorg, from the Wooden Building Committee, presented an ordinance granting Chas. Feller the right to erect a wooden outbuilding in the Seventeenth ward. Failed for the want of a legal majority.

Mr. Iorr, from the Ordinance Committee, presented an ordinance providing that police officers shall have power to regulate street travel at the crossings by giving them authority to stop pedestrians or vehicles. The ordinance failed for want of a legal majority.

Also, an ordinance regulating the blowing of steam whistles in the city. The bill provides that if any whistle is used, except for calls or signals, the person so using it shall be fined not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars. Passed.

Mr. MacConnell, from the Road Committee, presented an ordinance opening Station street from Frankstown avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad. Passed.

The ordinance amending the ordinance regulating the city deposits was called up. The new ordinance provides that the City Controller shall use his own discretion as to the banks selected with which to deposit the collected as depositories by the Finance Committee. Passed.

The Viewers' report on the extension of Forbes street, from Boyd street to the intersection of Fifth avenue and Ross street, came up. The report had been approved in Common Council, and Select Branch concurred, the action would be final and the extension would be located between the points stated.

Mr. Dannals moved that the matter be laid over until the Street Committee report further upon the matter.

Mr. Waring moved that the report be referred back to the Street Committee.

The motion to postpone consideration took precedence, and the motion was carried by a vote of 26 to 17.

The ordinance for the government of the market houses was called up. The bill gives a long list of rules for the government of employees and officers at the market houses. Failed for want of a legal majority.

Mr. Taylor called up the ordinance grading and paving Union alley. Passed.

Mr. Powers presented a resolution giving Messrs. Hugus & Hacke the right to lay a vulcanite pavement in front of their store on Market street. Passed.

A resolution was adopted allowing abatement and refundment of overpaid and over-assessed taxes to numerous persons as already published. Adjourned.

Mr. T. Brown called up an ordinance for the construction of a stone sewer in Soho run from Fifth avenue to Forbes street. Failed to pass for want of a legal majority.

An ordinance establishing the grade of Homewood avenue was called up by Mr. Littell and failed for want of a legal majority. Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

This body was called to order at 2:30 P. M., President Negley in the chair.

On the call of the wards, the following petitions and other papers were presented and referred to the proper committees: Petition for a sewer on Beach alley, from Mosgrove to Liberty street; petition for approach to Thirty-third street, on Laurel avenue; petition for relocation of property taken in Thirty-second ward; petition of Louis Berkowitz for refunding overpaid taxes; resolution for exonerating bonds of Francis Murphy, Sixteenth ward; resolution for refunding overpaid taxes to various persons; resolution for sidewalks in Twenty-first, Fourteenth ward; ordinance repealing an ordinance to construct a sewer on Diamond alley, from Market to Smithfield street; ordinance for assessment of damages caused by the grading of Ridge street, from Thirty-third to Mosgrove street; ordinance for a sewer on Beach alley, from 61st to Seneca street; ordinance granting Pittsburgh Gas Company the right to lay a switch track on Second avenue.

The report of viewers on the opening of Bonnell's alley was presented by Mr. Hay, of the Street Committee and approved. An ordinance for the same was referred back. Also, an ordinance establishing the width of Washington street, Thirty-second ward. Referred. Also, ordinance relative to grading of Bank street. Referred. Also, viewers' report on grading, paving and curbing of Pride alley, from Main street to Second alley. Approved.

An ordinance for grading, paving and curbing Pride alley, from Bank street to Quebec alley, failed for want of a legal majority.

An ordinance that every Thirty-seventh Twenty-seventh ward for the location of a township road at a width of thirty-three feet was referred. Also remonstrance against said location being Washington street, Thirty-second ward.

The report of viewers on the opening of, by the grading of Madison street, from Fifth avenue to Forbes street, was laid on the table.

The report of viewers on the construction of a bridge on Sylvan avenue extension, across Watson's Hollow, was laid on the table for one day.

The report of the Committee on Monongahela Wharf was presented and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Neeb—Resolution granting Hugus & Hacke the right to lay a vulcanite pavement on Market street in front of their property, allowing the city the right to repair the same. The resolution was amended by Mr. Foley to the effect that the

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1876.

GENERAL R. B. HAYES will be elected President of the United States one week from to day.

THE *Post*, in 1876, talks precisely as it did in 1860. Now, as then, it crawls on its belly before the "solid South."

CAPITALISTS who think of investing in our national securities are waiting to see whether they are to be depreciated by the election of a Confederate President.

REMEMBER that a vote for COOPER, under the specious plea of favoring a greenback currency, is in reality a vote for TILDEN, with all his rebel horde of supporters.

NO MORE murder or intimidation at the polls. A full vote and Republican grand majorities next Tuesday will frighten the hordes Ku-Klux and awe the rebels into silence.

IT IS the deliberate opinion of the *Post*, repeatedly expressed, that no Northern business man, not a Democrat, should be patronized by Southern Democrats under any circumstances.

DURING the war JAMES H. HOPKINS was a violent copperhead, and was never known to cut his ticket in favor of any Republican. Hence he ought not to receive a single Republican vote now.

REMEMBER that anything less than the usual Republican majority in this State would be harped upon by the opposition as a Democratic gain. We must not give them the chance for any such gratification.

THE export trade of the country, and particularly of Philadelphia, is for the time being almost suspended by the obstinate refusal of the trunk railways to furnish the necessary freight cars for the grain sections of the West and Northwest.

SOLDIERS who propose voting for TILDEN and HOPKINS should remember that the former said in 1863 that he would rather see them starve than contribute one cent to their comfort in the field, and that the latter in 1864 denounced the Union army as "a legalized mob."

SEVERAL thousand votes were lost to the Republican cause in Ohio and Indiana at the late elections by absenteeism. Let not this be true of Republicans in Pennsylvania. Every Republican should be at home on election day, for on that day hang the most momentous issues.

THE New York *Times* publishes the names of a large number of prominent capitalists in that city, who have declared for HAYES and WHEELER, on the ground that the election of TILDEN would be unsafe. Every taxpayer may well fear and tremble if TILDEN and the solid South succeed.

BEAR in mind the significant fact that the men who head the Democratic electoral ticket in the Southern States are in almost every instance the men who fired on the American flag. So that, if the Democratic party is successful, the very men who sought to disrupt the Union will choose its President.

LET the working men of this great industrial center realize the fact that the election of TILDEN means the heresy of free trade, which means ruin to our local industries, and a fatal stab at every manufactured article, opening the doors to foreign competitors, thereby compelling a reduction of wages to the pauper scale of Europe.

THE signs are everywhere auspicious for a grand Republican victory one week from to-day. It now only remains for each man to press steadily forward to discharge the political duty that lies directly before him. Let us be active, vigilant and untiring in in our labors to save the country from the humiliation and the dangers of falling once more under the rule of the solid South, and we shall, on the seventh of November, win a triumph that will insure the honor, safety and welfare of our common country.

ENGLAND relies more and more on the United States every day; her export trade is constantly decreasing, while her imports grow steadily larger. The case is just the reverse here, and a glorious future is before us if our own people will only act with coolness and sagacity. The present time is critical, however. The crisis is close at hand, and it depends on ourselves whether it shall be for the better or worse. The election of TILDEN and a free trade Congress would inevitably disarrange and cripple the business of the whole country.

THE success of the proposed permanent exhibition at Philadelphia would seem to be already assured. The foreign Governments have in a large number of cases declared their purpose to leave their pavilions and a large part of their exhibits now in the Main Building. This is true of Brazil, Russia, China, Japan, Norway, Sweden and Mexico, and their leaving its entire display except a few minerals. Other countries, excepting perhaps France, are expected to do the same so soon as the proper authority can be consulted and obtained.

THE address of Hon. BEN. HARRISON, of Indiana, at the academy of Music last evening, was a very effective one. He is one of the purest as well as most capable public men in the country. He imparts tone and character to the campaign by treating the exciting questions of the hour with the clear understanding of a political thinker; while his speeches, being at the same time inspired by patriotic warmth and pervaded by the frankness and nobilemindedness of genuine reformatory sentiments, create a lasting impression upon his auditors.

THROUGHOUT the North in nearly every instance in which the Prohibitionists have nominated candidates for Congress, the nominees have declined, on the ground that while they are earnest temperance men, yet the welfare of the country and the interest of every loyal citizen demand the success of the Republican party, and that a Prohibition ticket now only withdraws support from the Republican party, whose success rather than that of the Democratic party is anxiously hoped for by the greater portion of temperance men throughout the country.

GEORGE W. JULIAN, a renegade Abolitionist and Republican, is advertised to speak in this city to-night, in the interest of TILDEN and "reform." As long ago as 1852 JULIAN ran for the Vice Presidency on the Free Soil ticket. He had already served a term in Congress. Subsequently he was a Republican Congressman for eight years, including the entire period from the commencement of the war until the inauguration of President GRANT. Since then he has been an office-seeker, rather than an office-holder. Convinced that the Republican party had no further use for him, he apostatized, and is now in close sympathy with the Confederate Democracy. The man who can be a Christian one day and a Turk the next is not the man an intelligent, substantial and patriotic community, such as our own, finds pleasure in listening to.

THE feeling is now generally prevalent throughout the South, that in case of TILDEN's election all classes of Southern war claims will be paid. Even the prospect of filling the public offices—always pleasant to a hungry Democrat—is not half so exciting an element in the canvass, south of Mason and Dixon's line, as the anticipation that millions of claims will be liquidated as soon as the "Radicals" are turned out. The Confederates look forward to the time when, by reason of those payments, money will be plenty and times prosperous. It is also a pleasure to them to contemplate that, even if the national debt is doubled, the taxpayers of the North will have the great bulk of the burden to bear. If this monstrous act of injustice is consummated—and it will be, if TILDEN goes into power, backed by a Democratic Congress—the North, after having spent its blood and treasure in suppressing the war for the Union, will be compelled to pay the expenses of the war against the Union.

THE plan devised by R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, three years ago, for satisfying Southern claimants for all property used or taken during the war, including the slaves, has been revived and discussed at Washington. He had a scheme for getting around the Fourteenth amendment, by which the United States Government was to loan, without interest, the sum of $400,000,000, to be divided among the despoiled slaveholders in proportion to their losses—the loan to be recalled at the pleasure of the United States, in a certain prescribed mode. This plan was intended to be laid before a Republican Congress, but nothing so modest will satisfy the South if the Democrats come into power. The doors of the Treasury vaults must be set wide open for their benefit. All claims arising from the use and occupation of property by the United States army during the war, must be liquidated without regard to whether the claimant was loyal or disloyal, and there must not be too close an inquiry into the fact as to whether the claim is real or fraudulent. Bills covering these very points are now pending in Congress, and if TILDEN goes into power, backed by a Democratic Congress, they will be passed and carried into effect. Let every taxpayer in the North remember this.

THE Confederates still continue to discuss their chances, in case the electoral vote should be close, for throwing out in the House the votes of one or two States, as the necessities of the case may demand, thus securing the election of TILDEN by defeating the will of the people. We have already shown that the twenty second joint rule, which permits either branch of Congress to reject the vote of any State, does not legally exist, so far as the present Congress is concerned. In Washington, however, the managers of TILDEN's campaign make no secret of their intention to insist that in the event of the election of HAYES by a small electoral majority, secured through the vote of any Southern State, the Democrats of the House shall stand together, throw out the vote of such State on the plea of military interference, and thus secure TILDEN's election. If this rule were in force they could do this thing, and if only the vote of South Carolina stood in the way they could easily dispose of it. So of the vote of Louisiana, or North Carolina—either or both could be thrown out in the same way, were it necessary to do so. Under the rule it is not even necessary to state the objection, or give any reason, and the question whether the vote of a State shall be received or rejected must be decided without debate. It has not been customary to readopt the joint rules at the beginning of a Congress, as they only relate to business between the two Houses, and are understood to be continued by common consent. The House, being an entirely new body, always readopts the rules of the previous House, but in such resolution the joint rules are not mentioned. But whether these rules are acted upon by common consent or not, that cannot deprive either branch of the constitutional right to make its own rules. This point was clearly laid down by Speaker KERR, at the opening of the last session. Later in the session the Senate adopted the joint rules (excepting the twenty-second) by a concurrent resolution, thus notifying the House that the joint rules could not exist without concurrent action. But now many Democrats take the position that one body cannot recede from a joint rule without the consent of the other, and under this pretext the Confederates in the House will claim to act under the twenty-second rule, if by doing so they can defeat HAYES. But if this view be correct, then the Senate will have power to reject the votes of States in the same way; and once this game is begun, where will it end? The truth is, the plan which we have outlined is revolutionary in its character, and means trouble. Referring to it, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

> The signs of serious political trouble were not more marked in certain quarters in Washington during the autumn of 1860 than they are to-day. Then they pointed to a settled determination to seize the Government, by force of arms; now they clearly indicate a purpose to succeed through the powers of a Democratic House in the joint convention for counting the electoral vote.

The vote one week from to-day will, we are assured, settle this revolutionary scheme by giving HAYES and WHEELER such a decisive majority as to leave no room for question or cavil; but the Confederates are desperate, and will resort to any measure to seize the Government. The shot gun policy will lose us several States in the South fairly Republican; and the most open and flagrant attempts are being made to carry Indiana and New York by fraud. Even Pennsylvania is not to be given up without a bold attempt to carry the State for TILDEN by those arts of chicanery in which the Democratic leaders are so thoroughly skilled. The recent disclosures and arrests in Philadelphia, developing a scheme to put in circulation some sixty thousand fraudulent tax receipts, for the use of Democratic repeaters, are conclusive on this point. The Confederates are now fully convinced that they cannot win by fair means, and hence their determination to carry their "reform" candidate by fraud The Republicans must give such a majority for HAYES and WHEELER as will put their election beyond all question or controversy, and give the Confederate House something else to think about than throwing out honest votes.

THE *Post*, in trying to break the force of the statement telegraphed from Philadelphia, concerning the arrest of ISAIAH MAR CUS and SAM. JOSEPHS, for complicity in the attempt to issue fraudulent tax receipts to illegal voters, is driven to the necessity of charging the arrest as the result of a conspiracy to injure innocent men. In other words, when MR. MARCUS, Treasurer of the Democratic City Committee, is caught with bundles of paper marked "Personal Tax, 1876," such as used by the city in printing its tax receipts; and when another prominent Democrat is arrested for having passed those bundles in his capacity as a voter, and neither of them pretends to give a reasonable account of how he got the paper, the *Post* volunteers to unravel the mystery, by asserting that it was a trick of the "Philadelphia Ring;" that some of "KEMBLE's hirelings" put the fraudulent paper in MARCUS' carriage; and that "some of the police force" were in the conspiracy! Just as the shover of counterfeit money, caught with a large roll of the "queer" on his person, cries out when captured, that "some one" had "set up a job" on him. This attempted explanation is as stupid as it is transparent, and the *Post* would have shown its good sense had it ignored all reference to the matter. The dispatches yesterday fully confirm those of the previous day, and show that the arrests were made at the instance of CHRISTIAN KNEASS, Chairman of the City Republican Committee. The discovery of the attempted fraud was most timely, as the worthy "reformer" MARCUS was on his way to a printing office at the time he was apprehended, and in a few days the committee of which he was treasurer could have been able to have supplied every illegal voter in the city with a bogus tax receipt.

ALL the leading manufacturers of fire-arms and ammunition in the United States are working to their utmost capacity in filling orders. Not only, it is stated, are new firearms of the most approved patterns in enormous request, but large quantities of old Government stock are being worked off, as well. One firm has just closed up two very heavy contracts, one with Egypt and another with Spain. It is also noticed that the demand for fire-arms of all sorts continues heavy from Mexico and other South American republics. In Mexico, particularly, the cry for arms is incessant, apparently in expectation of a violent Presidential contest. At last accounts the insurgents were still concentrated in the State of Oaxaca, not venturing beyond, but it is conjectured that the design is to declare the election of LERDO DE TEJADA unconstitutional, and to pronounce in favor of IGLESIAS as his successor. Hence the demand for arms. There have also been sold in the New York market since the first of January some 13,000,000 pounds of copper, of which over 12,000,000 were for export. Nearly all is the product of Lake Superior, a pure native ore preferred for ammunition. The United States produces in all about 40,000,000 pounds per annum, of which Lake Superior supplies 35,000,000 pounds. The Winchester Company, it is understood, have furnished for European parties from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds of copper cartridges.

UNDER Republican administration the public credit has been raised so that we have negotiated four and a half per cent. in place of six per cent. bonds. A vast mass of Southern claims is coming in. Senator CONKLING said in a recent speech that he could not recall a case in which a Democrat had voted against any of them. The South demands that $8,000,000 collected in the cotton tax shall be paid back. Does any one propose that the tax on petroleum shall be refunded? Cotton grows in the South; petroleum flows in the North. A Democratic House bill proposes to repay the direct tax laid upon the Southern States in 1861. The Southern share was two millions and a half; the Northern, seventeen millions. Who proposes to reimburse the Northern States? In ten years more than $800,000,000 of the debt have been paid. The annual interest has been reduced nearly $50,000,000, and the annual taxes have been reduced $282,000,000. Let taxpayers ponder the significance of these figures, and ask themselves whether the party that has preached and practiced treason and repudiation would be likely to improve upon the exhibit?

REPUBLICAN prospects in New York have brightened wonderfully within the past week. A correspondent writes that the "scare" of a week or two ago set every man in the party at work, and that the effects of this sudden revival of energy are perceptible everywhere. The Republicans are enthusiastic and hopeful, while the Democrats again show unmistakable symptoms of alarm. There are reasons to believe that the results of their thorough canvass of the State are not so satisfactory as they expected. Governor TILDEN is finding out that the most perfect organization is powerless against an overwhelming popular sentiment. That such a sentiment does exist in that State now is best proved by its simultaneous discovery by both parties. The Republicans are certainly relying on it for success, and their renewed confidence is due to belief in its existence rather than to any systematic organization. There is on all sides a quiet, unbroken faith that Republican principles must triumph; that, however little the masses of the Republican party may care for strict party lines on merely local issues, when it comes to national questions they are sure to unite in voting the straight old ticket. That this faith rests on a sure foundation of actual facts, the sudden alarm in the Democratic camp is the best proof. The balance of power there has always been conceded to the Liberal Republicans, and it is pretty clearly established now that the great mass of them have returned to the regular party ranks. The vote of that State has been decided more than once by appealing to the reasonable apprehensions of the mercantile classes lest a change of administration should bring about further instability of values. Merchants like WILLIAM E. DODGE, who have been doubtful which way to vote, have decided within a few days that HAYES and WHEELER promise the safer administration, and they are men who carry a large number of votes by their influence. Silent changes like these are going on all through the State, and the Republican party in New York stands behind HAYES and WHEELER to-day in even a more solid mass than it did behind GRANT in 1872.

THE only way to counteract the strength of the South in the National Legislature is to send Republican Congressmen from the North. In the present Congress nine tenths of the Representatives from the Southern States are Democrats; out of one hundred and six Southern Representatives eighty-eight are of that party. Of the thirty-two Senators twenty-three are Democrats. There is little prospect of any gain of Republican Congressmen at the South. On the contrary, the chances are that the enemy will gain at least seven new members, making their force in the new House ninety-five out of one hundred and six Southern delegates. Hence, the South may not only be "solid" for TILDEN in the electoral college, but it may back up his administration by an almost unanimous Democratic representation in Congress. Nor will it be long under the present system of Democratic tactics before the Southern delegation in the Senate will be unanimously Democratic. It may hereafter be relied upon to send to the House over one hundred of the one hundred and forty-seven required for a majority, and to control thirty-two out of seventy-four Senators. In view of these facts how can any patriotic citizen who believes in the sovereignty of the nation and that loyalty is better than treason, withhold his vote from the Congressional candidates of the Republican party?

SOME Democratic papers actually pretend to believe that TILDEN will carry New Hampshire. This is the extreme of impudent assumption. Notwithstanding the fact that that State is a very close one, politically, an examination of the record shows that it has given a fair majority to the Republican Presidential ticket in 1860, 1864, 1868 and 1872, and there is not the least reason to fear that it will do otherwise in 1876. After a very earnest and exciting canvass last March, the Republicans elected their Governor by 3,000 majority, and it is entirely safe to assume that the majority for HAYES and WHEELER will reach, and probably exceed, that figure. New Hampshire will do her full share toward rescuing the country from the evils that threaten it.

THE family of WADE HAMPTON is distinguished above all other things for having owned more human beings than any family in the Western World. His father and grandfather were systematic breeders and buyers of negroes in the Carolinas, Virginia and Maryland for shipment to their sugar estates in Louisiana and Mississippi, whence no poor soul ever emerged alive, but shed his life for their aggrandizement. WADE HAMPTON is the last representative of wholesale slavery put up before the world as a candidate for American suffrage. The Democratic organ of Pittsburg advises the followers of this man to give Pittsburgh the cold shoulder because she believes in human liberty instead of human bondage.

PERSONAL.

The Baltimore gossips have a sensation in the marriage of a "well known and highly respectable" jeweler of seventy to a girl in her teens.

Robert Peel Johnston, a grandson of Sir Robert Peel, lives in Springfield, Ill., and is assistant in the office of the Secretary of State. His mother, the daughter of the Prime Minister, married Captain Johnston, of the British navy, and, at his death, brought her son to America.

Colonel Valentine Baker is now regularly engaged in the War Office at Constantinople, and is busy organizing a plan for the remodeling of the whole Turkish cavalry. If his scheme is followed out, the Ottoman mounted branch of the service will become one of the finest bodies of mounted troops in the world.

An Omaha girl recently married a man whose features were nearly obscured by a heavy growth of whiskers. "Now," said she, at the conclusion of the marriage ceremony, "my first anxiety is to get that hair off your face, so that I can see who you look like. I've married a pig in a poke, so far as your features are concerned." The barber had a call that day.

The United States Government has entered suits against General O. O. Howard to recover $179,000, as a defaulter in respect to funds entrusted to him in connection with the Freedman's Bureau and Howard University. They are ordinary assumpsit suits, and the money is alleged to have been received by General Howard for the use of the United States, and not to have been paid over. General Howard asserts that he has a complete defense.

Rev. Z. N. B. Aveling, D. D., a prominent divine in the Congregational Church of England, recently delivered a charge, in which a very remarkable statement was made, that the famous actor, Mr. Henry Irving, was not Mr. Aveling's son. "He is not my son," said the reverend gentleman, "or, if he is, I don't know it. The fact is that Mr. Henry Irving is not Henry Irving at all, but Henry Broderick, whose mother and father are living at Bristol."

A recent decision of the Illinois Supreme Court closes a long continued litigation in relation to a great deal of valuable property in Cook county, once the estate of Stephen A. Douglass. This property was sold and divided by Rhodes, his administrator, who is the defendant in the suit, and afterward the widow of Douglass, now Mrs. Williams, the plaintiff, sued to set aside the deeds made by Rhodes, on the ground that he was in collusion with the purchasers. The decision of the court below was in favor of Rhodes, and the decision is now affirmed.

A magnificent bronze statue of a late distinguished American has just been successfully cast at one of the London foundries. It is that of Mr. William Wheelwright, the founder of the line of steamers along the west coast of South America. This gentleman, who died in London three years ago, was a native of Newburyport, Mass., where he was born in 1798, and was a lineal descendant of Rev. John Wheelwright, one of the earliest emigrants to New England. As early as 1825 he was United States Consul at Guayaquil, and in 1835 he commenced his great undertaking, which then required far more enterprise and perseverance than would be necessary at the present day. He was in many ways a great public benefactor to the city of Valparaiso, and this statue is to be erected there. It is nine feet high, and represents him in a standing position, with the charter of the Royal Pacific Steam Navigation Company in his hand.

Not all that we receive from the old world is welcome to the new. Among the importations that we don't like are the following insects: The Hessian fly, wheat midge, bee moth, codling moth of the apple, cabbage moth, currant borer, currant worm, oyster shell bark louse, several species of plant lice, cheese maggot, meal worm, grain weevil, house fly, cock roach, croton bug, carpet, clothes and fur moths, and within a few years past the asparagus beetle and the cabbage butterfly.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The *Post* is whistling loudly.

Return ye wandering voters home.

We've got the bulge on 'em sure, Republicans.

The profit of wool-growing in Georgia is sixty-three per cent. on the capital invested.

A Japanese agent is coming to the United States to purchase a large number of sheep.

The exportation of rice from Japan has been resumed after a suspension of about two years.

Over three million feet of lumber is lying at Minneapolis for want of means to transport it to market.

The postage collected on drop letters for the past year exceeded the whole cost of the carriers by over $80,000.

A movement looking to the development of oil territory has been started at Garland, Warren county. Work will begin in the early spring.

A message that knocked operators off their stools in several offices passed along a telegraph wire in Nevada, the other day. It was a stroke of lightning.

A newspaper has just been started in London in which the advertisements are printed in different colored inks, the advertiser having a choice of colors.

The New York papers are terribly chagrined to discover that two sons of John Bright passed the entire summer in that city, undetected by the newspapers.

A sandhill crane delayed a train on a South Carolina railway for twelve hours, recently, by flying against and breaking the headlight of the locomotive in the night.

Japan is making progress in political and social economy. A new census on accurate principles is about to be undertaken, and the codification of the laws of the Empire is under way.

The effect of the Centennial Exhibition on Philadelphia trade is already apparent. All kinds of business are stimulated, and exports, especially of grain and petroleum, are largely increased.

Now that the yellow fever has about disappeared, the Savannah doctors are waging in the papers a terrible war upon one another. The English language is the principal sufferer from the new plague.

A correspondent of the New Bedford *Mercury*, one of the most experienced shipmasters of that port, sees no reason for alarm at all in regard to those men that stuck by their abandoned Arctic whaleships.

A case of much interest to dentists is now on trial in the United States Circuit Court at Boston to decide the question whether dentists have the right to use the material known as celluloid without paying a royalty.

The Minnesota electors will vote next Tuesday on a constitutional amendment permitting the Governor to veto parts of an appropriation bill while approving the rest. Also on one limiting the liability of stockholders.

A Kansas farmer recently discovered a den of snakes. With the assistance of a neighbor he killed, by actual count, 1,776, and still they came, when the slayers concluded they would swear off on whisky for all time to come.

Among the homeless poor of New York city are forty thousand vagrant children; while many soldiers' widows, dependent on sewing for a living, are, at times, compelled to seek the police stations for shelter and a place to sleep in.

Signs of business activity appear in all quarters. In three days of last week applications were filed at the Department of Buildings in New York for the erection of fifty-four buildings, among which were several for $25,000 each.

Oregon bears off the palm for grains at the Centennial. It has a sample of oats yielding 88 bushels to the acre, and with stalks eight feet high; rye, 87 bushels to the acre; wheat, 50 bushels, and spring wheat, 80 to 100 bushels to the acre.

Proprietors of meat markets who have been troubled the past two years by agents who allege that they were authorized to collect royalties for infringement on the patent of the Lyman refrigerators, are interested in knowing that a test case has recently been decided against the patentee, in Portland, Me.

To settle a disputed question as to the predominance of blue eyes and fair in Germany, the Prussian Government lately took a census of the schools. Over four millions of children were examined, and it was found that 42 97 per cent. had blue, and 24.31 per cent. brown eyes; 72 per cent. had blonde hair, 26 per cent. brown and 1.21 per cent. black.

It would be strange if Quakerism, which is said to be declining in this country and England, should suddenly take root in the soil of republican France. A young member of the Society of Friends, and head of a comfortable business in the drapery line, was sentenced the other day to two months' imprisonment for refusing to serve his twenty-eight days in the military reserve.

The biennial report on the progress of Oregon gives the whole population of the State in 1875 as about 105,000, against 87,000 in 1870, but, though the growth of population is slow, a prodigious amount of wealth is produced. Nearly 600,000 acres of land are under cultivation, 5,250,000 bushels of wheat are raised, over 3,000,000 bushels of other grain, 1,863,000 pounds of wool, 1,555,000 pounds of butter, besides 4,800 barrels of salmon and 3,000 cases of canned salmon, the salmon fishery alone being valued at $2,000,000 a year.

Work is to be begun at once at Boston on the four granite statues for the soldiers' monument which is to be placed on the common, the models for which have arrived from Italy. They are to be female figures, eight feet high, representing four parts of the country. The four bronze figures for the corners, which are finished and at Philadelphia, represent a soldier, sailor, history and peace, while the whole monument will be surmounted by a bronze figure of America more than fifteen feet high, surrounded by four granite eagles. The monument will also be decorated with several large pictorial bronze tablets.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best medium* for any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *time, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of their contracts, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

48 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer,
SOLICITOR—John H. Baller.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

AT LARGE—
BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
JOHN W. CHALFANT.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	JOHN WELSH,	15.	MILES J. TRACY,
2.	HENRY DISSTON,	16.	S. W. STARKWEATHER
3.	C. J. HOFFMAN,	17.	DANIEL J. MORRELL,
4.	CHAS. T. JONES,	18.	JEREMIAH LYONS,
5.	EDWIN H. FITLER,	19.	WILLIAM HAY,
6.	JOS. W. BARNARD,	20.	WILLIAM CAMERON,
7.	BENJAMIN SMITH,	21.	J. H. DOOLEY,
8.	JACOB KNARR,	22.	DANIEL O'NEILL,
9.	JOHN B. WARNER,	23.	WILLIAM KERR,
10.	JOSEPH THOMAS,	24.	ANDREW B. BERGER,
11.	ARIO PARDEE.	25.	SAMUEL M. JACKSON,
12.	LEWIS PUGH,	26.	JAMES WESTERMAN,
13.	E. S. SILLIMAN,	27.	W. W. WILBUR.
14.	WILLIAM CALDER,		

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.

CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

For 25 Cents

WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE

AND SEND THE

Campaign Weekly Commercial,

A 36 Column Paper,

From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.

ADDRESS

THE COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Let each subscriber to "The Commercial" cut this out and hand it to his Republican neighbor.

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.

$3.250.40

Worth of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING given for

$700.

And A THREE MONTHS' NOTE TAKEN in payment from Advertisers of responsibility.

A Printed List,

Giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Cash Rates of Advertising, sent free to any address. Apply to

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,
41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

FOR Centennial Campaign AND Traveling Public.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
TRAVELING SATCHELS!!
Pocket Books, Hair and Cloth Brushes.
Bunting and Muslin
CAMPAIGN FLAGS and BANNERS.
Wholesale and Retail.

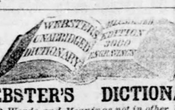
C. Yeager & Co.,

110 MARKET STREET.

THE CENTENNIAL TORCH!

Patented August 1, 1876.
AN ENTIRE NOVELTY.
The ONLY TORCH with EXTRA ATTACHMENT for FLASH.

Will burn steadily six hours and allow two hundred flashes, one hundred of these torches will make more display than five hundred of any other.
Manufactured and for sale by the
SHALER MANUFACTURING CO.,
NO. 4 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
MWF



WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*
3,000 Engravings; 1,840 Pages Quarto.
SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY.
FOUR PAGES COLORED PLATES.

"THE BEST PRACTICAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY EXTANT."—*London Quarterly Review, October, 1873.*

"The sales of Webster's Dictionaries throughout the country in 1873 were 20 times as large as the sales of any other Dictionaries."

One family out of every hundred in the land is now using WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED, and using it freely, and a family without it, the first will become much the most intelligent men and women. Ask your teacher and your pastor if it is not so, then go buy the book and use, and urge its use, freely.

Published by
G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

ANY ONE CAN TAKE
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

It is most agreeable to the taste. Some medicines are really offensive, and the stomach rejects them. This can be taken by children. It will purge gently; cure constitutional costiveness; eradicate affections of the liver; remove healthily the causes of headache; tone and brace up the nervous system, without creating nausea or vomiting. In a word, this aperient is Nature's remedy, prepared in the laboratory of the earth for the cure of man.

THS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TREES, TREES, HOLLAND BULBS, FLOWERS, FLOWERS,

Immense stock of superior quality, wholesale and retail, by

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.
Fall Catalogues now ready.
THS

NEXT PRESIDENT.

Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANTED. Send 25c. for sample and circulars. Six 19x24 and 11x14. Address
STROEBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
140 Race street, Cincinnati, O.
THS

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh
Send for Circular

DRY GOODS.

1876.

SPECIAL IND

New Goods

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Opened this day, over

100 Pieces Cashmeres

In rich shades of Blacks and most beautiful new line of shades and colorings, specially adapted to street wear, and as usual with our prices in this line will be found a little less in price and better value than any heretofore offered.

Our usual lowest prices for

Black and Colored Dress Silks,

Stock of which will be found more than usually attractive, and unexceptionable good values.
Assorted Brown Silks at $1 00 and $1 12½.

Latest Novelties in Dress Goods,

Suitable for the season, in all grades, offered at the very lowest prices.
Stock very complete, full and attractive.
We are selling at 50c per yard and upwards,

Extra Heavy Good Black Waterproof,

And all the colors, Green, Blue, Brown and Plaid at the lowest prices.

Flannels, &c.

At 12½c, extra bargain in Gray Twilled Flannel.
At 16c, extra heavy Blue Twilled Flannels, worth 20c.
At 8, 10 and 12½c, good heavy Barred Flannels.
At 18¾c, extra heavy Barred Wool Flannels.
At 12½c, best styles Tycoon Repps.
At 15 and 18¾c, fine Tycoon Repps for Wrappers.
Special bargains in Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Ladies' Cloth, Plain and Barred Worsteds, Woolens, &c.

NOTE—We have just opened to-day a ware, all on exhibition in basement, wh

NEW GOODS

Lowest Prices!

SATURDAY, OCT. 28, AT

James Caldwell & Co.'s,

No. 115 and 117 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

New Fall Dress Goods!

In all Desirable Materials, Shades and Styles, at Exceedingly Low Prices.
Special attention is requested to an offering in

Black and Colored Dress Silks,

Which embraces the Best and Most Celebrated Makes, which we offer at prices that cannot but satisfy all. Black Dress Silks from 81 00 to $5 00 per yard. All Desirable Shades in Colored Silks.
SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS IN

Black and Colored Cashmeres,

And Every Description of

Finest Qualities of Dress Goods.

NEW DRESS GOODS

Of Great Variety, from 12½ cts. to 25 cts.
New Designs Just Opened in

Ladies' Sacques and Dolmans!

In Beaver, Matalasse and Rough Cloths.

New Paisley Shawls.

Latest and Most Fashionable Styles in

Ladies' Ready Made Suits.

Ladies' Suits made to order in best possible manner.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
And all kinds of
Housekeeping Dry Goods,
At the Lowest Possible Prices.

Country and Eastern Blankets.
Farrowd and Plain Flannels, all kinds.
Fine White and Colored Flannels.
White and Colored Shaker Flannels.
Muslins, Table Linens, Towellings, &c., &c.

Best Goods, Lowest Prices, at

James Caldwell & Co.'s,

No. 115 and 117
FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City.
THS

PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT
International Exhibition,

Visitors

are cordially invited to call on the famous House of

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,

S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

and select some of their INIMITABLY FINE PREPARATIONS IN

CHOCOLATE,
BON-BONS
AND CONFECTIONS,
FOR FAMILIES OR FRIENDS.

Branch Manufactory—MACHINERY HALL, Exposition Grounds,

American Department.

CHOCOLATE Moulded. SYRUPS Boiled, and BON-BONS made in

SILVERWARE.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON.

MWS

JOHN WISEMAN.....GEO. L. McGILL.

WISEMAN & McGILL,

W

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, October 30, 1876.

The demand for discounts seems to have undergone a temporary lull as the month draws to a close, and bankers generally report somewhat of a decrease in the offerings of commercial paper. As the loanable funds of bankers are pretty well employed, however, and as lenders are tolerably well satisfied that the present quiet is of a wholly transient character, there is no urgent inquiry for paper, or any perceptible softening in rates, which range from 7@10 per cent., with 8@9 as the general rates on prime notes at the banks. The business situation is generally good, and reports from the South and West indicate a more active and encouraging state of affairs than is the case here or at the seaboard. Eastern exchange is abundant and drafts on New York rule easy at par in bank settlements.

—The last number of the New York *Financial and Commercial Chronicle* has an interesting series of tables showing in detail the investments of three classes of financial corporations in New York city—insurance companies, banks and trust companies. A similar article was published a year ago, and comparison shows the most striking change in the meantime to have been an increase of $18,000,000 in the amount of Government bonds held, the total for all the corporations now standing thus: for all the corporations now standing thus: for all the corporations now standing thus:

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 30, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
			—WIND.—			
7 A. M.	30.160	49	89	E.	3	Foggy.
2 P. M.	30.040	61	77	S.W.	1	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30.074	52	87	E.	1	Fair.

Mean barometer...30.072 Highest thermom. 62.5
Mean thermom.... 52.5 Lowest thermom.. 47.5

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, October 30, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Cairo, Ill.—Ther. 71; S.: clear.
Cincinnati, O.—Ther. 64; clear.
Davenport, Ia.—Ther. 39; clear.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 44; S.: clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Ther. 66; S.: clear.
Keokuk, Ia.—Ther. 65; N. E.: threat'ng.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Ther. 50; S.: clear.
Louisville, Ky.—Ther. 67; S.: clear.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 67; S.: clear.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ther. 64; clear.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 54; N. W.: clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ther. 56; E.: foggy.
Portland, Oregon—Ther. 49; S.: cloudy.
Salt Lake City, U. T.—Ther. 53; N.: clear.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. 58; clear.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 56; W.: clear.
Santa Fe, N. M.—Ther. 42; E.: fair.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 67; S.: clear.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 72; S. W.: fair.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 66; S. E.: clear.
Virginia City, Mon.—Ther. 30; S. W.: cloudy.
Fort Gibson—Ther. 70; S. E.: fair.

Funeral of Dr. Jacobus.

Professors of other Theological seminaries, Ministers of all denominations, and delegates of churches intending to attend the funeral services this afternoon, are respectfully invited in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian church, at half-past one.

Anniversary of the Reformation.

The anniversary of the reformation will be celebrated in the Lutheran church, corner of Stockton avenue and Arch street, Allegheny, this evening, October 31, being three hundred and fifty-eight years since Luther nailed the ninety-five theses to the church door, in Wittenberg. On this occasion Dr. Morris, of Baltimore, will deliver a lecture on the "Reformation." All are invited.

Temperance Union.

The Young Men's Temperance Union will hold their regular weekly meeting in the University building, corner Ross and Diamond streets, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Political and religious questions are not discussed at these meetings, the sole object being the rescue of young men from the evils of dram drinking and drunkenness. Good speakers will be in attendance.

Concert for the Zug Mill Sufferers.

The German singing societies of the two cities have completed arrangements for a grand concert, which will take place on Friday evening, October 10th, at Academy of Music, the proceeds to be applied to the Zug mill relief fund. The management of the Academy have generously granted the use of the hall free; the Great Western Band and Orchestra with accomplished operator Hall, volunteered their services, and, as the programme will be rendered attractive, it is hoped the public will respond to the charitable appeal.

Dangerous Illness of Hon. M. Hampton.

The venerable Moses Hampton, ex-Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, and one of our most highly esteemed and influential citizens, was stricken with paralysis, yesterday morning, and now lies in a critical situation at his residence at Wilkinsburg. Some days ago the judge was attacked with partial paralysis of the tongue, but his condition was not deemed alarming until yesterday. His numerous friends will read the announcement of his illness with pain and regret, and will join in sincere wishes that the fears for his recovery may prove groundless.

Two More Excursions.

Smythe's excursion to Philadelphia left the Union Depot yesterday in six sections, the train having about thirteen hundred passengers. In addition to these the trains over the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad are arriving at noon brought in seven hundred and fifty, all of whom were sent on through to the Centennial City.

Braun's excursion over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which left the Grant street depot yesterday morning, was also a success, about five hundred travelers taking passage for the Centennial *via* the National Capital at Washington, D. C.

A Strange Proceeding.

An item appeared in yesterday's COMMERCIAL to the effect that the firm of L. H. Everts, through their agents, had sued a number of citizens of Allegheny for the subscription price of the "Illustrated History of Allegheny County." The suits, it was stated, were brought before Squire Snodgrass of Brad dock's, and summons were issued for the defendants. Peter Herdt was the only one who answered on Saturday morning, which was the day appointed for the hearing. Upon making his object in coming known, it was known to the latter he discovered that neither he nor his constable knew anything about the suits, and that the purported signature of the Squire to the paper was a forgery. Mr. Herdt appeared before Alderman Smith yesterday and made an information against the party who procured his subscription to the book, charging him with misdemeanor, and further inquiries in the case will probably take place to-day.

Alleged Conspiracy to Defraud.

Yesterday Noah Bruner, of Westmoreland county, made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging Henry L. Beaver and John Murdoch, of Allegheny city, with conspiracy to defraud. The allegations are: Some months ago Beaver induced Bruner to purchase a patent right for two States, taking a judgment note for $150. Last August defendants wrote to Bruner, inviting him to come to Allegheny and telling him they had important business with him. He came, and the defendants, so his story goes took him up into a fourth-story room, and there, by means of threats, induced him to give up the note, and sign a paper releasing them of the agreement. They burned the note and then permitted him to depart. Bruner was armed with a revolver at the time, but says he was afraid to make any effort at self-defence, lest he be held responsible, and when we will get the other side of the story.

Cremation Abroad.

The Washington (Pa.) *Evening Reporter* of a recent date has the following:

"The account we gave of the cremation of two sheep in Dr. LeMoyne's furnace has been copied by the prominent journals and has been variously commented upon. The experiment having proved highly satisfactory, arrangements are being perfected for cremating a human body soon after election, the body of a prominent gentleman of Brooklyn, N. Y., having been reserved for the purpose, for some time. When the cremation takes place our town will be visited by a number of highly educated scientific gentlemen, and many of the prominent journalists of the country, to witness the process and give a full and accurate account thereof. There is a society in New York organized to push forward this "reform," and all over the country it finds advocates. We understand that a highly cultivated lady of wealth and influence has written to the Doctor on the subject, and is endeavoring to make arrangements to have her body thus disposed of after death."

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

SPLENDID MEETING IN PATTON.

A very large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at the school house in Monroeville, Patton township, an Saturday night last, and addresses were delivered by Thomas Liddell, Esq., and John C. Haymaker, Esq., (both members of the *Pittsburgh* bar,) which carried conviction to the mind of every hearer. Put Patton solidly down solid for the whole ticket. Col. Bayne's popularity in this township has never been surpassed by that of any other candidate for office in this county, and the little township which gave twenty-eight of her sons to go and save the battlefield that this nation might live, will never support a Democrat for Congress.

NEW CASTLE REPUBLICAN RALLY—GRAND TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION.

The Republican demonstration at New Castle, Lawrence county, on Saturday night, was one of the largest ever witnessed in the Beaver valley.

An extra train of twelve cars from Pittsburgh gathered up the marching clubs of Freedom, Rochester, Beaver, Bridgewater, New Brighton, Economy, Rochester Mills, Monaca and surrounding country. The train was crammed, and many could not get on it who had arranged to go. Every train that met the station at New Castle by the marching clubs of that city, Mercer, Stoneboro and intermediate points was greeted with a salute and prevailed along the line of march. Although the weather was inclement and the streets very wet, yet the boys generally remained in the ranks until the route was gone over.

During the afternoon a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in White's Hall, which was presided over by Hon. John W. Wallace, present member of Congress from the Twenty-fourth district. It had been intimated by the Democrats that he and his friends were greatly dissatisfied because Captain William S. Shallenberger, of Beaver county, had been nominated for Congress himself.

Mr. Wallace, upon taking the chair made an earnest and pointed address in which he stated that he and his friends were Republicans from principle and that they would all work heartily for the success of the entire ticket.

These remarks were received with rounds of applause.

Mr. Wallace then introduced Captain Shallenberger, who made an excellent address, thanking Mr. Wallace and the people of New Castle and Lawrence county for their cordial approval. Captain Shallenberger spent several days in New Castle and vicinity and made lasts of friends, as he does wherever he goes.

Speeches were also delivered by General Leasure, of New Castle, Hon. Thos. Howard and A. Vannote, Esq., of Pittsburgh, all of which were full of arguments and patriotic appeals for an increased vote in the Twenty-fourth district for the party that had preserved the nation against the men who alone tried to effect its ruin, and who now seek to control it at the ballot box, having failed to do so on the field of battle. Lawrence county is sure of an increased Republican majority, as R. B. McCombs is very unpopular at home He has been attached to every party that has existed, save perhaps the Prohibition party, since the days of Know Nothingism.

One of the transparencies had him perched upon the posterior extremity of two horses going in different directions, representing him in his two-fold canvas—he being the noname of the Cooper faction and the Democratic party.

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

The upper end of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, was the scene of a very large Republican mass meeting last night. A stand was built at the corner of Main and Chestnut streets, at the base of the magnificent Hayes and Wheeler pole in that locality, around which an excellent list of speakers stand had been erected.

The meeting was organized as follows:

President—H. McNeile.

Vice presidents—John Krown, Christ Zeigbuma, Elias Kramer, S. Wagner, Wm. Hinks, Lewis Matson, Victor Zuecker, Peter Watters, W. F. Miller, Lewis Mogul, David Woolruff, William Heckman, A. Happert.

The meeting was addressed by the President and by C. W. Elphinstone, H. A. Collier and A. Blakely, Esqrs. The speeches were all of the stirring kind, and elicited great applause on the part of the large audience.

NOTES.

In the South side procession on Saturday night last, the Hayes and Wheeler marching club of West Liberty, under command of Captain Warren McIlvaine, attracted considerable attention, and were frequently applauded on account of their fine marching and their correct performance of different fancy military maneuvers. The club turned out thirty-seven torches and sixteen horsemen. At different places on the route they were presented with beautiful wreaths.

Gen. Ben. Harrison.

Great Mass Meeting at the Academy of Music.

The Auditorium Crowded from Pit to Dome--Indiana's Gallant Son Greets the "State of Allegheny"--A Masterly Address---The Hoosier State Certainly Republican---Hayes, Wheeler and Victory!

General Ben. Harrison, the gallant standard-bearer of Republicanism in Indiana, addressed one of the largest meetings of the campaign at the Academy of Music last evening. The spacious auditorium, brilliantly lighted, was literally crowded from pit to dome by an appreciative and intelligent audience, one-third at least of whom were Democrats, but such was the magnetic effect of the General's thrilling address that Democrats as well as Republicans were carried away by enthusiasm. The masterly speeches of Colonel Ingersoll and Senator Blaine had no more inspiriting effect. General Harrison has the appearance of a scholarly, urbane college professor. His magnificent head, his carriage and gestures are captivating, while his diction is faultless. The occasional humor with which he illustrates his theme is irresistible to the auditor. At one time his exquisite picture of Southern treachery and consequent desolation of Union homes was pathetic almost to sublimity; at another his audience was convulsed with laughter, and again his powerful and patriotic climaxes evoked great roar after roar of real old-fashioned army cheers, such as used to send terror into the rebel hearts. He is thus happily described by an Eastern paper: "General Harrison is about five feet six inches in height and slenderly built. A well-formed head rests upon a square pair of shoulders. The face of the General is adorned by a full, light brown moustache appearing under a sharp nose. The forehead is of medium size and retreats to a luxuriant mass of light hazel-colored hair, slightly tinged with gray. A pleasant pair of little blue eyes and a clear cut mouth complete the picture of the orator. He was dressed in a black broadcloth frock coat, black vest and gray pantaloons. While speaking he is all energy, nervous and wiry, gesticulates rapidly, putting a full point to each sentence with a rapid motion of clenched fists. It cannot be said that he is an eloquent speaker; his force seems to be clear enunciation, rapid delivery and emphasis. If Ingersoll is the Cicero of the campaign, Harrison is the Demosthenes."

THE ORGANIZATION.

After an overture by the Great Western Band, W. C. Stilwagon, Esq., called the meeting to order and nominated James I. Bennett as presiding officer. The mention of Mr. Bennett's name was greeted with loud applause, and he was escorted to the chair.

Mr. Stilwagon then introduced the following list of Vice Presidents, who were chosen by acclamation: Wm. Semple, Hon. D. N. White, Jacob Covode, Wm. Wilkins, Hon. Porter, Hon. James L. Graham, E. G. Krehan, Hon. Wm. Lemmon, Hon. Samuel Jones, Hon. Jenkins, S. Schoyer, Jr., Wm. McQueen, Capt. Dan. Dempsey, John F. Bravo, Dr. John Hamon, John H. Hice, Hon. Oliver Ross, Hon. Steinbend, B. B. Coursin, Capt. Wm. Jones, Hon. S. Wood, Wright, Hon. Edward Heinz, John Watson, H. F. Dunham, James Littell, J. H. Burtt, Peter Kell, Jr., George R. White, John Wadsworth, Edward House, John G. Myler, John H. Watson, W. F. Trimble, Hon. Thomas Bakewell, John H. Williams, J. Shaffer, F. C. Negley, Robert McClure, John Megraw, Louis Faber, Wm. A. Herron, Harman Bausman, J. F. Diffenbacher, Wm. J. Friday, John Scott, H. D. Renwick, Henry B. Wilson, Thomas J. C. Martin, W. H. Baker, Reuben Miller, John Heiber, Thomas M. Seely, R. S. P. Metall, T. W. Jones, R. H. Caughey, Gottfried Fisher, J. A. Noble.

The reporters of the press were elected Secretaries.

REMARKS OF MR. BENNETT.

On taking the chair, Mr. Bennett, after thanking the audience for the compliment, said: I will not make any further speech than to say that if I am able to walk, ride or be carried to the polls on the seventh of November, I intend to vote the Republican ticket solid. (Loud applause.)

Professor J. W. Pope was then introduced and sang "Hold the Fort" in very pleasing style, the audience joining in the chorus and accompanied by the Great Western Band.

The song was greeted with a loud encore, and in response Mr. Pope, with grateful complainment, gave a humorous ballad, which brought out the house.

Gen. Harrison's Oration.

Mr. Bennett then introduced the orator of the evening, Gen. Ben. Harrison, who spoke substantially as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I am here in your great city to give you ocular demonstration that the Republican standard-bearer for the Governor of Indiana is not dead. [Great cheers.] Indeed I may say to you tonight, my fellow-Republicans, that so far from feeling like a corpse, I never felt more active, I never held more confident hope of success in the cause of right and truth than in this year's campaign. [Enthusiastic cheers.] I would like to set Indiana right before any of you to-night for I have the impression that the Republican party was beaten in that State. We did not accomplish all that we hoped to accomplish, but yet the fight was not without some glorious of glory. [Cheers.] You must remember that the Democratic party was already in possession of our entire State government; that they held every State office from that of the Governor to that of the most subordinate position: you must remember that the State Legislature, which announced you must remember that a majority of our Congressmen were Democratic; you must remember that in all the Democratic gains we could not overcome 17,500 in Indiana. It was against this organization that had a majority of 17,500 votes in the last election that we made the fight. We took advice of power, that the Republican party made up in the last year and a half, and I am glad to say in the last week, at least broke the wings of their army. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] We carry in our gravards the calps of some of their famed warriors. [Cheers.] We have in our graveyards some of their vaulted chieftains. [Great cheers.] Set it down to our credit, if you please, that the rule of foul unsportsmanship after seven years in the field to fight for the flag, and we shall cover our faces with shame and confusion. [Cheers.] The Democracy presents if, in the face of such a record, a Confederate roll call. [Loud cheers.] We shall hope that she may march in this great contest as she did in the past, when we stepped side by side and shoulder to shoulder with Pennsylvania and Massachusetts in the march and march to victory. [Tremendous cheering continued for some time.]

THE GREAT REPUBLICAN PARTY.

But enough of Indiana, for without Indiana or with it, Hayes and Wheeler will be elected. [Loud cheering.] And Indiana will vote for my friends [as she may have a part of the glory. Whether she do or not I believe a majority of the electoral vote will be given to the candidates of the Republican party. [Applause.] I said that he is an eloquent speaker; his force seems to be clear enunciation, rapid delivery and emphasis. If Ingersoll is the Cicero of the campaign. Harrison is the Demosthenes.

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